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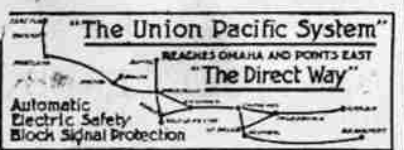
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FIGHT THE LAW RATES

Washington, June 18.—The state rate decisions which marked the session of the supreme court yesterday are regarded by some as merely the beginning of a fight by the railroads against low rates.

In each case where a railroad failed to sustain its claim that the state rates were confiscatory the supreme court specifically preserved the right of the road to begin new proceedings. This was true as to two roads in Minnesota, 12 in Missouri and two in Arkansas where Justice Hughes said the data on which the claim of confiscation was based was too general. Whether any road can collect data before the interstate commerce commission concludes its valuation of the railroad property in the United States sufficiently accurate to satisfy the court that proper valuations have been arrived at is a new question. Justice Hughes made it clear that the court will not accept generalizations or opinions as to valuations and expenses.

Even tests of days or weeks will not satisfy. Lawyers construe the court's opinion as saying that the railroads must invent a more detailed system of bookkeeping. It has been estimated that the interstate commerce commission will not complete its valuation within five years. In the meanwhile, it is regarded as certain that some railroads will seek to convince the court that they have accurate figures to show a confiscation.

Within the week after the Minnesota rate decision was announced the Norfolk and Western filed in the supreme court a suit in which it claimed the two-cent passenger law of West Virginia was confiscatory. This law was held constitutional in the suit of the Chesapeake and Ohio, but that road did not raise the point of confiscation.

The unusual situation of lower rates being applicable to some roads in a state and not applicable to others was pronounced by Justice Hughes in the Missouri rate decision as being entirely constitutional.

LOBBY PROBE GAINS POINT

Washington, June 18.—The trail of the "lobby" the senate has been following more than two weeks, led yesterday into the private files of the men in charge of the Washington offices of the United States beet sugar industry, the leading instrument of the campaign to create public sentiment against free sugar through the columns of individual newspapers and the facilities of press associations.

By subpoena, duces tecum, the committee got possession of copies of letters and telegrams of Clarence C. Hamlin, a Colorado Springs newspaper owner and beet sugar man, in charge of the Washington offices of the American Beet Sugar association two years ago. The papers included what purported to be carbon copies of letters, unsigned but furnished as genuine by Harry A. Austin, a clerk in the offices of Truman G. Palmer, representative of the United States beet sugar industry.

While the committee was after the private papers, Palmer, after conference with Senator Clark of Wyoming, Hamlin's uncle, was wiring Hamlin urging him to get a lawyer to represent his interests. The committee had knowledge of that and hurried the letters into the records without regard to sequence.

More than seventy had been read when adjournment was taken last night. Those read into the record were directed to managers of beet sugar companies, officers of the American Beet Sugar association and friends of Hamlin, indicating that Hamlin at the time of their writing was an active figure in a campaign to organize support for the protection of the beet sugar industry and secure publicity against tariff reduction.

Some told of Hamlin traveling to large cities, giving out interviews, others written in Washington, indicated that he was trying to circulate matter in defense of a sugar duty through newspapers, the Associated Press and other channels, to offset what he thought misleading statements put out by sugar refiners. The text indicated that his attempts at publicity had not always been as successful as he had hoped.

Other letters referred to a plan launched by Hamlin to have the large beet sugar companies take over \$35,000 in bonds of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Other letters disclosed attempts to interest big railway systems in the anti-free sugar campaign and to have professors of agricultural colleges appear before committees of congress with arguments favorable to the beet sugar men. None of the letters disclosed that the railroads had been interested or that the great news agencies had been extensively used or that the Inter-Ocean bonds had been bought. Letters introduced did show that the sugar men had been dissatisfied with their efforts to get "interviews" carried by the Associated Press.

Two telegrams were exchanged between Hamlin, Senator Clark and Truman G. Palmer. The first of these, given out by Palmer after the committee adjourned read:

"Senator sergeant-at-arms has required Austin to produce box said to contain your private and business papers. Have talked with your uncle and we suggest you should wire retaining attorney to protect your rights under fourth amendment to the constitution until you arrive."

Hamlin's telegram in reply, sent to his uncle, Senator Clark, was given to the committee. It said:

"Have wire from Palmer suggesting retain attorney to prevent delivery of my papers to committee. Austin, on whom service is made, may have some of my private correspondence or papers but so far as I remember there is nothing among them which it would object to being made public."

EMMA D. SUTTON DIES.

Provo, June 17.—Emma D. Sutton, wife of the late Isaac D. Sutton, died at the residence, 211 East First North

street, at 7 o'clock this morning of old age and general debility. She was born in Nottingham, England, in 1834 and came to America in 1853, settling in Salt Lake City. Four years later, with her husband, she moved to Provo where she has resided since. Mrs. Sutton was the mother of eleven children, ten of whom survive her. They are Ed D. Sutton, Emma Randall, David D. Sutton, Mrs. Henry Sutherland, David D. Sutton, Mrs. Cora Crim, Caroline Sutton, William D. Sutton and Florence Douglas of Salt Lake City, and Richard D. Sutton of Park City. Mrs. Sutton is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Horton of this city.

EXPERIMENTING WITH WEEVIL

Under the direction of Professor Keeley of the Utah Agricultural college, a series of experiments are being carried out at the State Industrial school, which, it is believed, will result in the announcement of a method of ridding the alfalfa fields of the weevil. Similar experiments are being carried out at other state institutions under the auspices of the experiment station at Logan and the United States department of agriculture.

The work is being done on the farm on the main campus and also on the Moore farm at North Ogden and consists in dividing up a plot of alfalfa into a number of divisions, with different treatment in each division. A part of each plot is left untreated in order to determine the relative difference of the plants in the two sections.

Thus far, the treatment that has proved most successful consists in cultivating the alfalfa with a spring tooth harrow and following the harrow with a brush drag.

"Although the work has not gone far enough to secure definite results, we hope to make some announcements of successful methods before long," said Superintendent Gowan of the school. "By fall the effects of the treatment should be sufficiently well known for the experimenters to know whether or not the methods are successful."

"We are not experimenting with any artificial parasites, enemies of the weevil, but that work is being done at other stations throughout the state."

GOVERNMENT AFTER OIL LAND

Washington, June 18.—In an effort to validate the federal government's claim to thousands of acres of oil lands in Wyoming and California, used at hundreds of millions of dollars and even as high as a billion, according to some estimates, Attorney General McReynolds definitely decided yesterday to appeal from the decision of United States District Judge Riner of Cheyenne, Wyo., upholding the "Midwest Oil company's" title to 400,000 acres in Wyoming. This is a test case and around it revolves many tracts of valuable oil lands, claimed by other interests.

Not only will this case be appealed, but a similar case pending at Los Angeles will be prosecuted and many other suits will soon be filed to contest the title of innumerable claimants and prevent their withdrawing the oil until the ownership is settled. It is believed the issues finally will reach the United States supreme court.

These developments are regarded here as indicating that the new administration endorses the conservation policy of former President Taft with respect to these lands. President Taft withdrew the tracts in 1909 on the ground that great quantities of oil were being wasted and squandered by private interests when the lands should be reserved until the government was prepared to dispose of them in the best interests of economy. He also held that adequate tracts should be withheld from entry to afford fuel oil for the United States navy. The president's power to make the withdrawals was questioned and on June 25, 1910, congress affirmatively gave him authority and the lands were withdrawn. In the meantime many entries were made and Judge Riner has held that the original withdrawal was invalid.

Assistant Attorney General Ernest Knabel will withdraw the government's appeal as soon as the text of the decision reaches Washington.

POOR WAGES TO WORKING GIRLS

Kansas City, Mo., June 18.—Working girls of Kansas City suffer from lack of spiritual training, but as a rule they are too proud to attend church services when they do not earn enough to permit them to drop a dime in the collection basket. According to testimony yesterday by Miss Louise Mittlestadt, organizer of the woman's Trade union at the opening session of the state senate wage committee's inquiry into Kansas City wage conditions, Miss Mittlestadt said the churches were responsible for this condition.

"The girl who must support herself by working in factory or laundry, after paying room rent, board, carfare and other necessary expenditures has not a cent that she can contribute toward the church," Miss Mittlestadt said. "One is expected to contribute if she goes to church; the church expects it and the average factory girl cannot give."

Miss Mittlestadt told of her experiences working in a laundry and in a factory. "At the feather factory," she said, "the girls are paid by the piece scale, with a guarantee of \$3, which few of them ever are able to exceed. The laundry work in Kansas City is the worst of all. The highest paid in most of the laundries here is \$6 a week flat salary rate."

Miss Nan Sperry, deputy city factory inspector testified that social cast plays a prominent part in influencing girls in the work they choose. "The girl wants to be independent," she said, "and working in the household of another does not permit much of that. Perhaps it is because of those facts that the servant girl is looked down upon; the factory girl who in turn is considered by the shop girl as just a little below her own level. But the shop girl is looked down upon by the stenographer, and so up through the whole gamut."

STABBING IN A RAILROAD CAMP

In a fight resulting from a quarrel over a game of cards, Nick Repack, an Austrian laborer, was stabbed in the left side of the abdomen yesterday afternoon at Lakeside and is now lying at the Dee hospital, where he was taken last night, in a serious condition.

His assailant, who escaped from the scene yesterday, is thought to be Nick Krainovic, who was arrested at 6:30 o'clock this morning at the depot by Special Agent H. H. Cordon. The fellow is being held at the police station for Sheriff Olsen of Boxelder county.

Cordon found a knife on the man when the arrest was made. Opening the three blades of the knife, Cordon asked the Austrian which was the one that did the work. Krainovic is said to have indicated a short blade of the knife.

Repack, the wounded laborer, has refused to give out any information concerning the quarrel and would not name his assailant but the Boxelder authorities have learned from others how the trouble arose.

The two were engaged in a card game when Repack claimed he was cheated. In the quarrel which followed, Repack is alleged to have struck his fellow countryman with a bottle and in turn was stabbed.

The wounded man was found on the floor of the cabin from which he had fled by an employe at the quarry. Word was sent to Ogden and the man was brought in on a special train, arriving in Ogden at 8 o'clock.

Drs. Badon and Maxwell operated upon the man but reports this morning were to the effect that the fellow is in a serious condition and probably will die.

DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BILL

Washington, June 18.—Debate in the senate over the Indian appropriation bill waxed warm yesterday. Senator Lane of Oregon, a member of the Indian committee charged his associates with presenting a bill with such meagre information before them that they were derelict to their duties. Senator Stone, chairman of the committee retorted that Senator Lane was "just firing off without knowing what he was talking about."

Senator Chilton of West Virginia knocked out of the bill a proposed \$2500 increase in salary for Cato Sells of Texas, the newly appointed Indian commissioner. Fifty men in West Virginia he declared, would be willing to take the job at \$5000.

Senator Gallinger had stricken out a provision for the settling of some twenty thousand land suits in eastern Oklahoma, saying that they must be of importance to someone and he had not sufficient information in regard to the wisdom of the legislation.

A debate over the annulment of contracts with Indians relating to tribal funds was in full swing when the senate adjourned. Senator Fall had declared the committee by seeking to annul contracts because it was charged a lobbyist held them. He declared holding up the Indians thus while some of the robbers were small business for senators. Senator Ashurst replied that the facts were that ex-senators and lobbyists were seeking to rob the Indians.

PLAN TO RUSH WORK ON \$25,000 HOTEL

Park City, June 17.—Bids for the construction of a new \$25,000 hotel for Park City were let today to the Holmes company of Salt Lake. The structure will have forty rooms besides the dining room and buffet and will be thoroughly modern. Work will be begun at once, as it is the intention of the backers to have the new hostelry ready for occupancy by October 10. The hotel is to be built upon the site of the former Park City hotel, which was destroyed by fire about a year ago.

DENTAL SOCIETY OF SALT LAKE CITY

Salt Lake, June 18.—Dr. Dee D. Stockman was elected president of the Salt Lake Dental society at the annual election of officers held last night at the Commercial club. Dr. Hyrum Bergstrom was chosen first vice president. The other officers are Dr. E. G. Browning, second vice president, A. Scott Chapman, secretary; W. A. Squires, treasurer.

Plans for entertaining the visiting delegates to the annual state convention of the Utah Dental society, which will be held in Salt Lake next Monday and Tuesday, were made last night. One of the features will be a banquet at the Hotel Utah after the final business session. The meetings will be held at the hotel. Prominent dentists from San Francisco and San Diego will give addresses on modern dental methods.

PROTEST HELD TO BE WITHOUT MERIT

Salt Lake, June 18.—In a decision handed down yesterday by E. D. R. Thompson, register, and M. M. Kaighn, receiver of the federal land office, the protest of the state against the Thor Mining company being granted patents to certain mining land near the head of Big Cottonwood canyon was declared without merit. Although the decision was strongly in favor of the mineral applicants, the state has fifteen days in which to apply for a new trial or thirty days in which to appeal the case to the commissioner of the general land office at Washington. In case no appeal is taken, the patents will be granted the mining company.

The decision of the United States land office was in effect that the section in controversy is a mining locality, surrounded by mining claims; that before the state was admitted to the union the land was recognized as valuable mineral land and that under the settled rule of the department land known to be mineral does not pass to the state under the school land grant.

CITY EMPLOYEE'S STRONG OPINION

Salt Lake City Water Works Employee Tells Story of Plant Juice

"You can't beat it; it's the real thing. I have tested it and I know," says Mr. S. H. Tolles, who for two years has been with the Salt Lake City Waterworks and whose home is at 1423 Indiana avenue. For 22 years Mr. Tolles has lived in Salt Lake City and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Tolles is only one of hundreds who have found grand results in the use of Plant Juice. He says:

"I have lived here 22 years, have long been a sufferer with serious stomach troubles, indigestion, gas, bloating and the like. I had faith in Plant Juice from the first for I knew what it had done for others. For years I had to diet, be careful what I ate and even then I would suffer. Plant Juice has given me entire relief. It seemed to have made my stomach over again. I eat heartily of anything and everything and have no trouble. Its tonic effects are also great; for it bolsters up a fellow all over and makes him feel clean and strong."

For the restoration of nerve force, for the relief and cure of all stomach, liver and kidney derangements, Plant Juice is the greatest tonic of the age. Even though your troubles are chronic, you will find it quickly effective. It will put new life, energy and health into you. For sale at the McIntyre drug store, 2421 Washington avenue.

OPINION AGAINST DR. FREIDMANN

Berlin, June 18.—The last meeting of the Berlin Medical society showed that the drift of opinion of Berlin physicians was strongly against Dr. F. F. Friedmann, the Berlin physician, who claims he has discovered a cure for tuberculosis. Professor Max Westenhoefer of Berlin reported that a post mortem examination of one of Dr. Friedmann's patients, who had been young and strong, showed a marked acceleration of the tuberculosis process after treatment. Although Dr. Friedmann had assured a cure, tuberculosis showed plainly at the point of infection.

Professor Westenhoefer censured Dr. Friedmann for failing to give scientific data and for going abroad to exploit his remedy. Professor Max Wolff of the University of Berlin, who had examined patients treated by Dr. Friedmann, reported that he had found no improvement.

Professor Ludwig Scheich, who has represented Dr. Friedmann in the latter's absence, declared that undoubted cures had been accomplished, and announced on behalf of Dr. Friedmann that the vaccine would be placed at the disposal of physicians after the doctor's return.

UTAH MARBLE FOR THE STATE CAPITOL

Salt Lake, June 18.—The state capitol commission spent a busy day yesterday discussing matters regarding the style and quality of marble to be used on the interior of the state capitol, and whether the building should be heated by means of steam or a hot water system. They advised that monolithic columns be used for the colonnades and ballisters in the building. An official visit was made to the capitol site and an examination made of the construction work thus far. Work on the first story has begun and it is the general opinion that the basement will be entirely covered by the end of this week.

Utah marble will be used in the interior of the building, except in the event that marble from this state cannot be furnished in a specified time. In this case sufficient marble will be purchased from the Colorado Yule Marble company in Colorado to fill the immediate necessity. It is probable that white marble from Colorado will be used in the main halls. It is generally conceded by experts throughout the world that Utah marble cannot be excelled and only the danger that the first order of the material may not be furnished on time may necessitate the use of the stone from another state.

It has been practically decided by the commission that the beautiful birdseye marble from the quarries near Thistle, the rich red marble from Millard county and the vermillion marble from Tooele county will be among the stones chosen for the interior finishing. For the state reception room and the supreme court probably the birdseye or the red marble will be used. These marbles possess a peculiar combination of soft shades which are particularly pleasing to the eye.

LIGHTNING SCARES A CHILD TO DEATH

Richfield, Utah, June 17.—So severely shocked when she seemed to be almost in the center of an electric storm in Richfield yesterday afternoon, Myrtle Lipsey, aged 14, was almost instantly killed by a bolt that struck near where she and her parents were sitting.

The girl, who had a weak heart for years was brought to Richfield to receive medical treatment by her parents, who reside near Koshareham. She was in the wagon when the electric flash came so near as to cause death from the shock of fright, it is presumed, as the father and mother, who were present, were not injured.

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN COMBATS SUICIDE

Quincy, Ill., June 18.—Mrs. Hanna Erke sustained a serious wound in the shoulder yesterday when an unidentified man fired a bullet through the door of her home near Fowler, eleven miles from Quincy. A posse was formed and the would-be assassin was found in a wheat field northwest of Fowler. Rather than be taken by the enraged farmers, the man either shot himself through the head or was killed by a bullet fired by one of the posse.

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